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ORIGINAL.

A SKETCH *of the* POLITICAL STATE *of* AMERICA.

WHEN a writer ventures to expose his sentiments to the publick eye, upon subjects which are not in their nature of local or partial import, but in which the interest of the great whole is involved, he not only avoids the force of invective and party spleen, but is happy in reflecting that the good of the publick forms the main object of his pursuit, and feels himself entitled to candour, though he may have no just claim to applause.

At this all important moment, when America, from a state verging upon anarchy and confusion, can boast the possession of a government, adequate to every purpose of society—a government, not the offspring of violence, but the effect of calm and mature deliberation—and established upon the good sense of the community—It may not be amiss to contemplate those principles and causes which led to this surprizing revolution—and turn the mind to a view of those great national objects, which must form the basis of her future greatness.

So various and complicated are the causes, and so intricate those springs which naturally tend to effect the publick mind, and produce revolutions in the political situation of a people, it may be found necessary to revert to that period, when we first dared an opposition to the power of Great-Britain: Which, while it affords a train of incidents, with their corresponding effects, in succession, at the same time forms an apology for America in not having sooner agreed to those general regulations, which would have enabled her more fully and substantially to have realized those blessings, which the attainment of her Independence naturally presented. I shall not however attempt a review of those principles which first gave rise to the late contest with Great-Britain, and finally produced our separation—as they have been repeatedly stated, and accurately defined by men of abilities much superiour to mine in such a disquisition—and who have been constant actors through the whole great scene: Of principles, the effects of which have been felt in their full force by every virtuous inhabitant of America, and led to exertions unparralelled in history: Suffice it to say, that after suffering every insult and injury which tyranny and despotism could alone invent, America, in that ever memorable epoch, the 4th of July, 1786, found it necessary, with a solemn appeal to Heaven for the propriety of her conduct and the justness of her cause, to renounce all allegiance to, and dissolve all political connection with that parent country, whose tender mercies were cruelties, and surrounding nations at once subscribed to her plea of justification, which was founded on that universal political maxim, that as protection and allegiance are reciprocal, when a government ceases to afford the one, it becomes the indispensible duty of the people governed, to renounce the other.—In addition to this cause of their assent, we can also attribute a growing jealousy among the nations of Europe of the power of Great-Britain, while holding such extensive territory in this Western world, which her insolent behaviour, on every occasion, served not a little to confirm.

A native spirit of liberty, and love of freedom, supported by a sense of common danger, gave union to the councils of America, and success to her arms. During the contest, and after an arduous conflict of ten years, the haughty pride of Britain was caused to bow at the shrine of Justice, and these States, early in the year 1783, were recognized by her as free, sovereign and independent.

AMERICANUS.

(To be continued.)

AGRICULTURE.

Mr. FENNO,

AS many people in this State as well as other parts of the Union, are preparing land for the growing of Hemp the ensuing season; you will please to republish Mr. READ's (of Massachusetts) useful observations on the culture of that article.

Your's, A. B.

The PROGRESS *of raising* HEMP, *and fitting it for* USE, *communicated to the committee of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences for promoting Agriculture by* John Read, *Esq. of Roxbury, and published at their request.*

THE soil I chuse for raising Hemp, is a light rich mould, as free from stone, gravel and clay as possible; care is taken to have the soil thoroughly manured, and once ploughed in the fall of the year, if other business will admit; in the spring it is ploughed two or three times more, and as often harrowed with an iron toothed harrow, in order to separate the particles of earth, and leave them as light as possible; then a light brush harrow is drawn by one horse over the ground, by which means it is levelled so as to receive the seed equally, after which it is marked out for sowing in the same manner that barley and oats are generally sown, calculating (if the soil is very good) at three bushels to an acre, if but middling good, at two and an half bushels to an acre. The seed is always harrowed in immediately after sowing, with a fine iron toothed harrow, and nothing is suffered to pass over it afterwards, lest by treading or otherways it might be injured.

The seed must be of the last year's growth, and will be benefited by lying in the cellar a few weeks previous to its being sown. In general I sow my seed about the middle of May (being governed by the season) a little sooner or later will do; my hemp is commonly fit to pull by the 8th or 10th of August, which is known by the male hemp turning whitish just at the time when the farina passes off; this is easily discovered by its smoking when agitated by the wind or jarred with a stick.

When the hemp is pulled, it is spread on the ground where it grew, about an inch thick, and what that will not receive is carried off to other ground, and after laying two or three days turned with a pole about six feet long; then receiving one or two days more sun, it is bound into bundles of about 15 or 18 inches in circumference, and immediately housed from wet until convenient time offers to put it into water for rotting, which is done as soon as other business will admit. There being a small stream of water that runs through my farm, I have erected a dam which enables me to flow a pond about five or six feet high, wherein the hemp is laid (much in the same manner that flax is laid for rotting) and after covering it with straw to keep it clean,* the plank and stones being placed thereon, the dam gate is shut down, and the hemp being over flowed, remains until it is properly rotted, which is done in six or seven days, if put in as soon as the latter end of August or begining of September, the weather being generally warm at that season of the year; if put into water the latter end of September, or the beginning of October, I have let it lay twelve days; if the latter end of October or beginning of November, twenty days, unless the weather has been uncommonly warm for the season, in that case I have found it necessary to be removed sooner, but have made it a point of attending to the heat or cold of the weather, as when the water is warm, the hemp will get a proper rot much sooner than when it is otherwise.

My practice has been to draw the water from the hemp 24 hours before the taking it up, leaving the weight thereon in order that it may be well drained, as in that case it is much better handled: Then it is removed to a dry piece of ground and spread about two inches thick, and after remaining a week or ten days in that situation is turned, and in eight or ten days after, it is taken up, tied in bundles and removed into the barn, where it remains until I have leisure time to break and swingle it out; when barn room cannot be spared I have placed it up against a rail fence, running the top ends between the two uppermost rails, letting it remain there until proper time for breaking; for which purpose I have always found clear cold weather to be the best.

My hemp is broke and swingled much in the same manner that flax is done, excepting that the first breaking is done in a course break, the teeth or slats being nearly four inches apart, then a common flax break answers well, and being carefully swingled is fit for use.

My practice for raising seed hath been to set apart in the field some of my best grown hemp for that purpose, pulling up the male and female hemp for about 18 inches in width, so that a man may pass through; leaving the other in beds about six feet in width, in order that two men, (one on each side) may reach in their hands and pull up all the male, without injuring the seed bearing hemp.

This process is performed when the general pulling is done in August; the female hemp must stand until the seed is fully ripe, which is known by its turning brown; in wet weather I have been obliged to let it stand until the middle of October before it was fit to pull; after which it must be tied in bundles like other hemp, and carefully set up against a fence to dry, or if that is not convenient it may be laid on the ground, and after one or two days sun, beat out in the same manner that flax seed is beat out, striking lightly; then expose the other side to the sun one or two days, after which give it a thorough beating and spread the seed with all the leaves, &c. in a dry place for some days, then thresh it with a light flail or rub it by hand, either way until the seed is all out, and after winnowing put it into a dry place for sowing the next year.

NOTE.

* It is to be observed that a muddy bottom will require straw previous to the hemp being laid thereon.

The seed bearing hemp, requires a few days longer to rot than the other, owing to the thickness of the bark or hurle, and the greater quantity of glutinous substance occasioned by its long standing.

I have always preferred old manure to new, more especially in horse or cow dung, but new, will do, and it is much the better to have it ploughed in, in the fall.

With respect to the quantity of hemp, raised on an acre of ground, it varies from six to twelve hundred weight, much depending on the quality of the soil and the manner of preparing it.

The expense of cultivating, &c. an acre of hemp, is not at present in my power to ascertain, great part of the business being done at leisure, and when the time could best be spared; I would just observe, that I can raise two or three acres yearly on my small farm, without interfering much with my other business.†

The present price of hemp, together with the bounty by the State, to encourage the culture of this useful plant, amounts to about 220 dollars per ton, which bid fair to establish its growth here, and I am fully satisfied, from my own experience, that at the present day no branch of agriculture (where land is found suitable) can be carried on to so great advantage as that of raising hemp, and I have no doubt that our farmers will soon be convinced of the truth of this observation. It having been found by experience, both in Europe and America, that hemp may be grown on the same ground for twenty or thirty years in succession, without lessoning the crop or empoverishing the soil; this also will have its weight.

The last year I tried the experiment of raising hemp on a piece of diked marsh, the salt water having been kept off better than one year; after being ditched, I had a small part near the upland carefully dug and manured with old dung mixed with sand, the hemp grew to full height, and proved to be of the best kind; this encouragement has occasioned my preparing a larger piece for further trial the next season, when I mean to make several experiments on the cultivation and clearing of hemp, and if any advantage shall accrue therefrom, I shall do myself the honor of communicating it to the committee as early as possible.

NOTE.

† A man that understands the breaking and swingling hemp well, will clean from 40 to 50 wt. per day.

NEW-YORK.

PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES *of the* UNITED STATES.

SKETCH of the DEBATES upon the ARTICLE of TONNAGE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1789.

THE proposed duty of 6 cents, pr. ton, on vessels built in the United States, and belonging to the citizens thereof, was objected to by several members: It was urged, that it would tend to the discouraging ship building, that it was like taxing the implements of husbandry, and was an improper article of taxation. To these objections, it was replied, that the design of this tax was not for the purpose of revenue; but to defray the expences of light-houses, and incidental charges of commerce; erecting hospitals for disabled seamen, &c. for which purposes, a tax of the kind now proposed was the most convenient and natural revenue.

Upon the paragraph which related to vessels owned by the subjects of foreign powers in alliance with the United States—many observations occurred upon Mr. Goodhue's proposing a duty of sixty cents per ton. This tonnage, the gentleman observed, according to a calculation he had made, would amount to about five per cent. on the freight of vessels of 200 tons.

Mr. BOUDINOT proposed thirty cents per ton.

Mr. GOODHUE observed, that the duty on foreign ships was rendered necessary, in consequence of the heavy burthens American bottoms were liable to in foreign ports—that therefore, the duty to be laid, ought to bear some proportion to those impositions. Thirty cents, he conceived, would not establish the preference, in favour of our own shipping.

Mr. LAWRENCE was opposed to sixty cents, as much too high, considering the present state of our shipping, which the gentleman said, was insufficient for the exportation of our produce; this would be found so heavy a duty, as to discourage the shipments of our produce; which it was well known would not bear a duty in foreign markets; it would operate as a tax on ourselves; for freight in foreign vessels would be enhanced to an intolerable degree; which would embarrass, or prevent exportations, to the discouragement of agriculttre and industry of every kind. Mr. Lawrence concluded, by seconding the motion for thirty cents.

Mr. HARTLEY proposed 33 1/3 cents.

Mr. GOODHUE said, that he was against a duty that would be so high, as to operate to the discouragement of exporting our own produce; but he thought, that five per cent. was as little as could be mentioned, to give American vessels proper encouragement.

Mr. FITZSIMONS observed, that it had been the policy of maritime, and commercial nations, to encourage their own shipping; and to give it, if possible, a decided superiority, over that of their neighbors and rivals—Hence the propriety of our giving our own navigation peculiar advantage; and there was no doubt but in time, our own ships might and would carry our own produce to market, at a lower freight, than any foreigners could—for many obvious reasons: But in the present scarcity of vessels, he did not conceive it good policy, to discourage foreigners from coming to our ports. The shiping at present employed in transporting the produce of the United States to market, was two thirds foreign property—It would require time to bring our shipping upon a par with foreign shipping; but a decided preference to American bottoms, would induce the merchants to increase the amount of their capitals, in

navigation, till in time, a ſuperiority would be obvious and felt—The gentleman obſerved, that the objection to a tonnage duty, as having a natnral tendency to diſcourage the exportation of our produce, did not apply—For the moſt valuable of our exports, could not be obtained from any other quarter—Tobacco, rice and lumber could not be produced in ſufficient quantities any where elſe—The Weſt-Indies could not be ſupplied from any other part of the world.

Mr. TUCKER was oppoſed to the duty of ſixty cents—It would bear extremely hard upon ſome parts of the Union, and operate as a bounty to others, without any advantage to the public—This duty would be eventually paid by a few particular States: Some of the States had more ſhipping than was neceſſary for their own particular employ—others, who ſhipped the greateſt quantity of bulky articles, were deficient in ſhips: The burthen would therefore fall on thoſe States—For the tax on foreign veſſels, would prove a bounty on American, and cauſe them to enhance their freight: He moved for twenty cents per ton; which he ſuppoſed, would be a ſufficient encouragement to the building of ſhips, in the United States.

Mr. BENSON queried as to the policy of a diſcrimination between thoſe powers in alliance with the United States and thoſe who were not?

Mr. BURKE was oppoſed to a duty of 60 cents.

Mr. SHERMAN obſerved, that the object of theſe duties was to place the American veſſels, upon a ſuperior footing to foreign veſſels—he feared that object would not be effected; as foreign nations, had it at their option, ſtill to encreaſe the duties on our ſhips, in proportion to the taxes we might impoſe.

Mr. MADISON was confident, there exiſted good reaſons for a diſcrimination; but doubted the eligibility of ſuddenly eſtabliſhing a very great difference; as our ſhipping, from every document, appeared at preſent, to be inſufficient: He was in favor of a diſcrimination, becauſe it coincided with the publick ſentiment upon the ſubject: Policy and juſtice dictated it: France had recently relaxed her commercial ſyſtem in our favor: American built veſſels, could now be ſold in France, ſubject to a duty of only 5 per cent. In Great Britain, no American built veſſel can be ſold, nor repaired, nor were Britiſh veſſels allowed to be repaired in the United States. From accounts it appeared, that the ſhipping of our allies, employed in the American trade, bore no proportion to that of the Britiſh; he was therefore, in favor of giving ſome advantages to thoſe nations in alliance with us, that they might enjoy their due proportion of our trade, and to transfer it from Great Britain, who now enjoyed more than her proportion. Beſides, Great Britain had ſhut her moſt valuable ports in the Weſt-Indies againſt us; while Britiſh ſhips brought the produce of the whole world to the American market. For theſe, and many other reaſons, the gentleman thought, that a diſcrimination ſhould take place: He therefore propoſed, an amendment, ſpecifying a particular period, for the commencing of the tonnage duty, to prevent ſome of the conſequences apprehended from monopoly by ſome gentlemen, &c.

Mr. TUCKER again roſe in oppoſition to Mr. Goodhue's propoſition; he obſerved that, if 60 cents were laid on ſhips of powers in treaty with us, and a higher duty on the ſhipping of thoſe who were not, the tax would operate intolerably, upon the ſouthern governments.

Mr. GOODHUE coincided in opinion with Mr. Madiſon, in his propoſition for an amendment to the reſolution.

Mr. FITZSIMONS objected to the amendment; freight he obſerved, was not higher in Virginia, ſince they had laid a dollar per ton, duty than it had been before that duty was impoſed; the advantages reſulting from any particular buſineſs, had an obvious tendency to diminiſh the profits; this would apply to freight: It would equalize itſelf in a very ſhort time.

Mr. LAWRENCE conſidered the principle of ſelf intereſt, as the great motive that ought to govern us; we had derived no ſpecial advantage from nations in alliance with us, in a commercial view: The publick ſentiment was not univerſally in favor of a diſcrimination; this State had not made any; they conceived good policy did not ſuggeſt the meaſure; France had given us ſome advantages, but had reſumed them again; our oil was now prohibited: It is a ſerious inquiry whether we do not counteract our own intereſt, by deſtroying a rivalſhip among foreigners for the carrying trade: We are under no obligations to give one nation a preference over another; and therefore, the gentleman concluded, by wiſhing that we might be governed in the preſent caſe, by a regard to that principle, which influences all commercial countries, ſelf intereſt: He was decidedly oppoſed to diſcrimination.

Mr. MADISON: A free and liberal commerce is my wiſh; reſtrictions on trade, I am averſe to; and I regret, that we are under any neceſſity to impoſe ſhackles on our navigation; but, Sir, the policy of other nations, does not leave us an election: Intereſt does not always regulate itſelf, to the beſt purpoſes. Hence the propriety and policy of the interference of commercial regulations; of giving bounties, and laying reſtrictions: The immenſe quantities of American produce, conſumed in Europe, contraſted with the returns from every part, except Great Britain, plainly pointed out the great diſproportion, which ſhe enjoyed of our trade. It has been aſked, what evidence exiſts that the States were in favor of a diſcrimination? To this it might be replied, that the legiſlative acts of ſeveral States proved the ſentiment, *Virginia*, *Maryland* and *Pennſylvania* had made a very material difference, and diſtinctions, I believe, were alſo made in other ſtates.

Mr. BALDWIN, of Georgia, obſerved, that he thought the fulleſt evidence that the ſenſe of the people of the United States was In favour of a diſcrimination, was apparent in the exiſtence of that houſe. The commercial embarraſſments and diſtreſſes of the country gave riſe to the meeting of delegates at Annapolis. That Convention found it impracticable to effect their object—and it terminated in aſſembling a New Convention, which gave birth to another revolution. It was he ſaid a prevailing ſentiment through the continent, that ſuch a diſcrimination ſhould be made.

Mr. FITZSIMONS then made a variety of obſervations in favour of a moderate encouragement to the navigation of this country. Upon which Mr. GOODHUE withdrew his motion for 60 cents. The queſtion on 33⅓ cents was loſt—and that for 30 obtained.

The duty of 50 cents on veſſels belonging to the ſubjects of States not in alliance with us, was then voted. The committee then roſe, and the chairman reported the following Reſolution.

RESOLVED, as the opinion of this committee, that the following duties ought to be laid on goods, wares and merchandiſes, imported into the United States, *to wit.*

	In Cents.
On all diſtilled Spirits of Jamaica proof,	15
On all diſtilled Liquors of inferior proof,	12
On Moloſſes,	6
On Madeira Wine,	33⅓
On all other Wines,	20
On every gallon of Beer, Ale, or Porter, imported in caſks,	8
On all Beer, Ale, or Porter, imported in bottles, pr. dozen,	24
On Malt, pr. buſhel,	10
On Barley, pr. buſhel,	6
On Lime pr. hogſhead,	100
On brown Sugars, pr. lb.	1
On loaf Sugars, pr. lb.	3
On all other Sugars, pr. lb.	1½
On Coffee, pr. lb.	2½
On Cocoa, pr. lb.	1
On all Candles of Tallow, pr. lb.	2
On all Candles of Wax, or Spermaceti, pr. lb.	6
On Cheeſe, pr. lb.	4
On Soap, pr. lb.	2
On Boots, pr. pair,	50
On all Shoes, Slippers, or Goloſhoes, made of leather, pr. pair,	10
On all Shoes, or Slippers, made of ſilk or ſtuff, pr. pair,	10
On Cables, for every cwt.	50
On tarred Cordage, for every 112 lb.	50
On untarred Cordage, and Yarn, for every 112 lb.	60
On Twine, or pack Thread, for every 112 lb.	100
On Hemp, pr. cwt.	50
On all Steel, unwrought, for every 112 lb.	56
On all Nails, and Spikes, pr. lb.	1
On Salt, pr. buſhel,	6
On manufactured Tobacco, pr. lb.	6
On Snuff, pr. lb.	10
On every dozen Wool Cards,	50
On every buſhel of Coal,	3
On ſalted Mackrel, Shad and Salmon, per barrel	75
On dried Fiſh, pr. quintal,	50
On all Teas, imported from China, or India, in ſhips built in the United States, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, as follows:	
On bohea Tea, pr. lb.	6
On all ſouchong, and other black Teas, pr. lb.	10
On ſuperior green Teas, pr. lb.	20
On all other Teas, pr. lb.	10
On all Teas imported from any other country, or from India or China, in ſhips which are not the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, as follows:	
On Bohea Tea, pr. lb.	8
On all ſouchong, or other black Teas, pr. lb.	15
On ſuperior green Tea, pr. lb.	30
On all other green Tea, pr. lb.	18
On all Window and other Glaſs, 10 pr. cent. *ad valorem.*	
On all blank Books,	7½ pr. cent. *ad valorem.*
On all writing, printing, or wrapping Paper, and on all Paſte-board,	
On all Cabinet Wares,	
On all Buttons of metal,	
On all Saddles,	
On all Gloves of leather,	
On all Hats of beaver, fur, wool, or a mixture of either,	
On all Millinary,	
On all Caſtings of Iron, and upon ſlit or rolled iron,	
On all Leather, tanned or tawed, and on all manufacture of leather, except ſuch as ſhall be otherwiſe rated,	
On Canes, walking Sticks, and Whips,	
On cloathing ready made,	
On gold, ſilver, and plated Ware, and on Jewellery and Paſte Work,	
On Anchors,	
And on all wrought tin Ware,	
On every Coach, charriot, or other four wheel Carriage, and on every Chaiſe, Solo, or other two wheel Corriage, 15 per cent. *ad valorem.*	
On all other articles, five per cent. on their value at the time and place of importation, except as follows: Tin in pigs, Tin Plates, Lead, Pewter, Braſs, Copper in plates, Wool, Dying Woods, and Dying Drugs, (other than Indigo) raw Hides, Beaver and all other Furs, and Deer Skins.	

That all the duties paid or ſecured to be paid upon goods imported, ſhall be returned or diſcharged upon ſuch of the ſaid goods as ſhall within months be exported to any country without the limits of the United States, except ſo much as ſhall be neceſſary to defray the expenſe that may have accrued by the entry and ſafe keeping thereof.

That there ought moreover to be levied on all veſſels entered or cleared in the United States, the duties following, to wit:

On all veſſels built within the United States, and belonging wholly to citizens thereof, at the rate of ſix cents per ton.

On all veſſels not built within the United States, but belonging wholly to citizens thereof, at the rate of ſix cents per ton.

On all veſſels belonging wholly to the ſubjects of powers with whom the United States have formed treaties; or partly to the ſubjects of ſuch power, and partly to the citizens of the ſaid States, at the rate of thirty cents per ton.

On all veſſels belong wholly or in part to ſubjects of other powers, at the rate of fifty cents per ton.

Provided, That no veſſel built in the United States, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, whilſt employed in the coaſting trade, or in the fiſheries, ſhall pay tonnage more than once in any one year; nor ſhall any ſhip or veſſel built within the United States, pay tonnage on her firſt voyage.

The Speaker reſumed the chiar, and the queſtion on the report of the committee being poſtponed for further conſideration, the Houſe adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the houſe went into a committee on the bill for preſcribing the form and manner of taking the oath required by the ſixth article of the Conſtitution.

Some debate was held on the ſubject, which was ſupported by Mr. LEE, Mr. MADISON, Mr. STURGES, Mr. WHITE, Mr. SHERMAN, M. BALDWIN, BURKE, Mr. SILVESTER, Mr. SMITH, and Mr. SENEY.

Having gone through and amended the ſame, the committee roſe and reported; and the conſideration of the report being poſtponed, the Houſe adjourned.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1789.

The Houſe met agreably to adjournment.

The committee appointed to confer with the committee of the Senate upon the modes or forms to be obſerved in ſending papers, bills and meſſages to either houſe, reported—conſideration of which was poſtponed.

Upon motion of Mr. White, referring to the arrival of the Preſident, the Houſe adjourned till to-morrow.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24.

The report of the committee read yeſterday, was taken up and diſcuſſed. Some gentlemen conceived, that certain parts of it held up a diſtinction between the Senate and the Houſe of Repreſentatives, unfavourable to the dignity of the latter—two Members being required by it to carry a meſſage from the Houſe to the Senate, while the Secretary was to be the Meſſenger from the Senate to the Houſe. A conſiderable debate enſued upon a motion for recommiting this Report.

On one ſide of the queſtion it was obſerved, That a diſtinction was proper, and did not imply a compariſon: That the Conſtitution favoured this diſtinction; the Houſe was the moſt numerous body, and the propriety of a larger number on the part of the houſe was ſanctioned by cuſtom, uſed upon all occaſions; that the real dignity of the Houſe depended upon ſupporting the conſtitutional diſtinctions of each branch of the Legiſlature; that many advantages might reſult from two Members being on ſuch committees, as it would conduce to preventing miſtakes: that the Senate had a right to determine their own mode; that it was evident, by an attention to the report, that the Senate did not mean to arrogate conſequence to themſelves; but deſigned that the forms propoſed ſhould be reciprocally reſpectful.

On the other ſide it was contended, That the Senate evidently aſſumed a ſuperiority: That it was neceſſary to guard the earlieſt movements to ariſtocracy: That the mode propoſed was complex and burdenſome: That one Member was adequate to all the purpoſes of carrying a Meſſage: That the Conſtitution held out no diſtinctions: The Houſe was fully equal to the Senate, and in ſome particulars, were poſſeſſed of powers that the Senate do not enjoy: as the originating Money Bills, &c.

The Report was finally recommitted.

Mr. SHERMAN moved, that the Houſe now receive the report of the Committee providing the mode for taking the Oath agreeably to the Conſtitution. This motion paſſed in the negative.

Mr. GALE, of Maryland, moved, that the enacting ſtile of 'Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives,' of the United States, be amended, by ſubſtituting 'the Congreſs of' the United States, as being more agreeable to the Conſtitution. This was objected to by ſeveral Members; but the vote being called for, the enacting clauſe was repealed; but without fixing upon a ſubſtitute.

It was then moved, that the Report of the Committee of the whole Houſe, in their Reſolution upon the ſubject of Revenue be taken into conſideration. The Report being read, the article of diſtilled ſpirits, Jamaica proof, came firſt in order.

Mr. BOUDINOT obſerved upon the ſum annexed to this article of 15 cents pr. gallon, that he thought it too high; would produce ſmuggling, and defeat the purpoſes of government. The duty alſo propoſed on Madeira Wine, according to a calculation he had made on a cargo of 200 pipes, would amount to 2600 or 3000l. a ſum which gentlemen muſt be ſenſible would prove a moſt powerful ſtimulus to ſmuggling. To collect ſo heavy duties, there muſt be a great number of revenue officers, who muſt be very vigilant too, and the collection would render them odious, and government unpopular. As an evidence of the bad policy of exceſſive or high duties, he beg'd to recite an inſtance: Moloſſes a few years ſince in this port, was liable to a duty of 6 pence pr. gallon: The conſequence was, that nothing was collected; but when the duty was reduced to 1 penny, pr. gallon, a large ſum was realized in the Treaſury. He would therefore move that 3 cents be ſtruck off from the ſum propoſed.

Mr. MADDISON ſpake in favour of the ſum propoſed. Rum, he obſerved, if any article, ought to bear an high duty. It was agreeable to the general ideas of the people; and though he was ſenſible that ſmuggling was the general conſequence of exceſſive exactions upon trade, yet the ſum propoſed was not ſo high, he believed, as to produce that effect to any conſiderable degree. He hoped to ſee a difference in the conduct of merchants, from the opinion now thrown out, and that they would combine to ſupport the laws. He hoped to ſee the time when it would become infamous to defraud the Revenue, injure the fair trader, and pour contempt upon government.

Mr. JACKSON, of Georgia, was in favour of a diminution of the duty. He obſerved that it would produce all the evils which had been mentioned: More eſpecially in the State he had the honour to repreſent, which abounded in creeks and inlets, exceedingly favourable to the ſmuggling buſineſs.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Connecticut, was oppoſed to ſo high a duty: He thought 12 cents too much, and would propoſe ſtriking off one half the original ſum. There was not money in the hands of the merchants, ſufficient to pay ſuch duties.

Mr. FITZSIMONS aſked, whether gentlemen had made a calculation of the amount of the duties propoſed, for it ought to be conſidered, whether they were too much or not, before a reduction was made: For his part he did not think they would be found to exceed the ſum required. Gentlemen had obſerved "that there was not money ſufficient to pay theſe duties: If that was the caſe, the duties might be collected in ſome other way. As to the practicability of collections, that was merely matter of opinion. The bill upon this part of the ſyſtem, would beſt explain that part of the buſineſs. There were few large cargoes of wine imported: It was eaſy to find a mode to adjuſt the payment of duties; time muſt be given. As to the ſmuggling to the ſouthward referred to by gentlemen, it was counteracted by a variety of conſiderations. He was oppoſed to a diminution.

At this ſtage of the debate, the Speaker received a meſſage from the Senate, the purport of which was, that they had appointed three members to join a committee of the Houſe, to conſider what ſtile, or title, or whether any, other than what the conſtitution contains, ſhould be given to the *Preſident* and *Vice Preſident*; alſo to determine upon the time and place, to adminiſter the oath to the PRESIDENT, and by whom. After ſome debate, a committee, conſiſting of Mr. *Benſon*, Mr. *Carrol*, Mr. *Sherman*, Mr. *Madiſon* and Mr. *Ames*, was appointed. The ſubject of the duty on ſpirits was then renewed.

Mr. LAWRENCE obſerved, that gentlemen appeared to have two objects in view; to be effected by a high duty on rum; but if revenue was one, high duties operated againſt them; if the reformation of the people, ſmuggling was acknowledged to be unfavorable to morals; But on the contrary, had a powerful tendency to corrupt them: That no reliance could be placed, but upon the efficacy of the laws, in the collection of the duties: He thought twelve cents too high; but if no gentleman propoſed leſs he ſhould vote for that ſum.

Mr. TUCKER thought twelve cents much too high; he therefore moved, that ſeven cents be ſtruck off from the original ſum: High duties had a tendency to reduce ſmuggling to a ſyſtem, which would greatly add to the evil, and render the cure extremely difficult: Beſides it held out powerful temptations to the officers of the revenue to ſwerve from their duty, and become corrupt.

Mr. MADISON obſerved, that he was not convinced by all that had been ſaid, that 15 cents were too much: The people expected, that this article would pay a higher ſum, than had been collected from it: A duty of one-ſixth of a dollar had been laid by one of the States, an evidence, that the propoſed duty was within their ideas. Corruption of morals had been mentioned as the conſequence of ſmuggling; but it ſhould be remembered that other things had a ſimilar influence: Injuſtice and fraud, had a powerful tendency, and this would be the neceſſary conſequence of a deficient revenue; no ſubſtitute had been propoſed for the defalcation this eſſential diminution would occaſion: And it muſt be obſerved, that ſmaller articles would be ſmuggled with much greater facility: and if we abandon the idea of realizing a conſiderable ſum from obvious and bulky goods, ſuch as rum, &c. there would a great deficiency enſue. We ought to ſuppoſe that the people will be actuated by better motives, than to riſk their fame, their honor and juſtice by evading the duties: For his part he expected a different conduct from the good ſenſe of his countrymen; and the united exertions of the great body of merchants to ſupport the laws.

Mr. FITZSIMONS obſerved, that as there appeared a diviſion of ſentiment upon the ſubject, he would propoſe an adjournment: The Houſe accordingly adjourned.

Erratum—In our laſt Debates, for Mr. Jackſon, (Virginia)—read Mr. Jackſon, (Georgia.)

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN, DECEMBER 23.

THE froſt at Paris was ſo intenſe a fortnight ago, that the Seine, which is 18 or 20 feet deep in that city, where the tide never flows, was ſo frozen in 24 hours, as to admit bearing multitudes, who formed a kind of fair on the river. But on the third day a ſudden thaw ſeparated the ice, and 14 men, 6 women, and a few children, from 5 to 10 years old, were irrecoverable loſt. The reſt, amounting to about 10,000, between the two bridges, made a ſhift to ſcramble to ſhore, but not without many broken limbs and ſore bones.

LONDON.

Mr. Pitt has been moſt abſurdly charged by the oppoſition writers, with a deſire to diſturb the harmony of the royal family, and to divide a mother from a ſon. Such an intention, if it could really be proved, would certainly render Mr. Pitt an object of abhorrence with a people, whoſe characteriſtic liberality it univerſally admitted. But theſe men ſhould diſtinguiſh between the unpleaſant conſequences of a ſyſtem calculated for great national advantage, and the ſecret diſpoſitions of its authors. Mr. Pitt may ſee with extreme regret that his meaſures unluckily tend to interrupt domeſtic tranquility, yet, in the wide and general aim to accompliſh an important object, finds it neceſſary to diſregard a conſideration ſo amiable in private life, in the ſuperior ſenſe

of his public duty. A minister is properly the servant of the public, and when he finds that the sentiments of private humanity interfere with his political duties, he should extinguish them at once; never should the peace of individuals, however high in rank, at all influence his mind, when the higher concern of the state demands such a sacrifice.

That our excellent minister is actuated by no prejudice against the Prince of Wales, in the measure he has taken for the limitation of the powers of the regency, is evident in this, that he gives no encouragement to Mr Rolle, in his introduction of the most ridiculous and offensive topick that ever was obtruded upon the publick.

As little hopes remain apparently of a final reconciliation between Denmark and Sweden, the former has very lately stopped a large chest of silver to the value of 50,000 ducats, which was going from Copenhagen to Stockholm, for the use of the Swedish army.

The Danish government has claimed this money, under pretence of reimbursing itself for the contributions which the Swedish towns promised to raise for the Danish army while in their country, and which were never paid.

The King of Sweden has put off the Court Martial which was to try those officers disaffected to him, while serving in Finland last summer, and who threw up their commissions. His Majesty has judged it more prudent to bury this affair in oblivion, at least for the present, as the investigation might produce consequences extremely prejudicial to the interests of the nation.

The Parliament of Paris has made the following arrete, which is to be presented to the King, with the request for his Majesty to lay its articles before the states General, that the same may be passed into law. They are in the form of demands or claims.

1. For a habeas corpus act, which of course annihilates the lettres de cachet.
2. The liberty of the press to be granted.
3. Ministers of state being made responsible for their acts, deeds, and conduct,
4. For the existing taxes to be distributed equally upon every class of the people throughout the whole kingdom.
5. That the new taxes which are to be raised shall be applied to consolidate the national debt, and to no other purpose whatever.
6. The meetings of the states General to be fixed.
7. And no taxes to be raised without the consent and authority of the states General.

NEWYORK, APRIL 25.

THURSDAY last, between 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M. the Most Illustrious PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES arrived in this city.

At *Elizabethtown*, he was received by a deputation of three SENATORS and five REPRESENTATIVES of the United States—and three OFFICERS of the STATE and CORPORATION—with whom he embarked on board the Barge, built for the purpose of wafting him across the bay. Thirteen Pilots in white uniforms rowed this Barge—THOMAS RANDALL, Esq. acting as Cockswain.

It is impossible to do justice in an attempt to describe the Scene exhibited on his Excellency's approach to the city. Innumerable multitudes thronged the shores, the wharves, and the shipping—waiting with pleasing anticipation his arrival. His Catholick Majesty's Sloop of War, the *Galviston*—the Ship *North Carolina*, (Mr. DOHRMAN's) and other vessels, were dressed, manned, and highly decorated. His Excellency's Barge was accompanied by several other Barges, in one of which, were the Hon. the Board of Treasury,—the Minister of Foreign Affairs,—and the Secretary at War—besides a long train of vessels and boats from New-Jersey and New-York. As he passed the *Galviston* she fired a salute of 13 guns—The Ship *North Carolina*, and the *Battery*, also welcomed his approach with the same number.

The whole water scene was highly animated—moving in regular order—the grand Gala formed an object the most interesting imaginable.

On His Excellency's arrival at the Stairs, prepared and ornamented, at MURRAY's wharf, for his landing, he was saluted by Col. BAUMAN's artillery, and received and congratulated by his Excellency the Governour, and the Officers of the State and Corporation—from whence the PROCESSION moved, in the following Order, viz.

Colonel LEWIS,
Accompanied by Majors' MORTON and VAN HORNE.
Troop of Dragoons,
Capt. STAKES.
German Grenadiers,
Capt. SCRIBA.
Band of Musick.
Infantry of the Brigade,
Captains' SWARTOUT and STEDDIFORD.
Grenadiers,
Capt. HARSIN.
Regiment of Artillery,
Colonel BAUMAN.
Band of Musick.
General MALCOLM, and AID.
Officers of the Militia——two and two.
Committee of Congress.
The PRESIDENT—Governour CLINTON.
President's Suite.
Officers of the State.
Mayor and Aldermen of New-York.
The Reverend Clergy.
Their Excellencies the French and Spanish Ambassadours in their Carriages.
The whole followed by an immense concourse of Citizens.

The Procession moved through *Queen Street* to the House prepared for the reception of the President—from whence he was conducted, without form, to the GOVERNOUR's, where his Excellency dined.

"This great occasion arrested the publick attention beyond all powers of description—the hand of industry was suspended—and the various pleasures of the capital were concentered to a single enjoyment"—All ranks and professions expressed their feelings, in loud acclamations, and with rapture hailed the arrival of the FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.

The illumination of the city on Thursday evening was brilliant. The transparent paintings in various quarters did honour to the ingenuity and publick spirit of the parties concerned in their exhibition.

The Scene on Thursday last was sublimely great—beyond any descriptive powers of the pen to do justice to—How universal—and how laudable the curiosity—How *sincere*—and how *expressive* the sentiments of respect and veneration!—All ranks appeared to feel the force of an expression, that was reiterated among the crowd—"WELL, HE DESERVES IT ALL!"

The spontaneous effusions of gratitude to the illustrious WASHINGTON, exhibited by all ranks of people, in a thousand various indications of the sublime principle, are the highest reward that virtue enjoys, next to a conscious approbation which always precedes such undissembled testimonials of publick affection.

Many persons who were in the crowd, on Thursday, were heard to say, that they should now die contented—nothing being wanted to complete their happiness, previous to this auspicious period, but the sight of the Saviour of his Country.

Some persons, advanced in years, who hardly expected to see the illustrious President of the States, till they should meet him in Heaven, were in the concourse on Thursday, and could hardly restrain their impatience, at being in a measure deprived of the high gratification, by the eagerness of the multitudes of children and young people, who probably might long enjoy the blessing.

It was a very lively mark of affection, as well as an ingenious display of fancy, in the circumstance of ranging a lovely group of little girls on *Trenton Bridge*, to sing an Ode, composed for the occasion, while the beloved of all hearts was passing it, on his way to New-York.

A sloop that ran out of Elizabethtown, to join in the Gala, from that place, on Thursday, was filled with a collection of the fair Daughters of Columbia, who enlivened the scene by singing a variety of expressive and animated airs.

Merit must be great, when it can call forth the *voluntary* honours of a free and enlightened people: But the attentions shewn on this occasion, were not merely *honorary*, they were the tribute of gratitude, due to a man whose life has been one series of labours for the publick good—upon a scale of eminence, that Heaven never before assigned to a mortal. These labours have been atcheived so perfectly, that future ages shall acknowledge the justice of the poet, when they read,

"So near perfection, that he stood
"Upon the boundary line,
"Of finite, from infinite good,
"Of human from divine."

The wise, the good, and truly great, among mankind, have uniformly professed to be actuated by similar motives in their pursuits, either as *governed*, or *governours*, *patriots*, *heroes*, *statesmen*, or *legislators*—those motives have been the PUBLIC GOOD, under the Superintendence of DIVINE PROVIDENCE.——What can exhibit the dignity of human nature in greater perfection?

His Excellency the Vice President of the United States, the morning succeding his arrival was waited upon by the Mayor and Corporation; after introducing the members, the Mayor in the name of the citizens and magistrates most respectfully congratulated his Excellency on his high promotion and safe arrival.

He begged leave to express in a very few words what passed in the publick mind on this interesting event.

He observed that his Excellency's known abilities, the distinguished part he had acted in the revolution, and his signal services since that period, entitled him to the esteem and confidence of his country in a very eminent degree. That convinced of this truth the magistrates and citizens most cordially united in the general satisfaction, that as the just reward of his merit he was elected by a free and enlightened people to the elevated rank of THE SECOND in office and dignity in the national government. That while all acknowledged the force of so high a testimony of the publick approbation, he assured his Excellency, that the magistrates and citizens solicitous for his honour and happiness would cheerfully contribute whatever might be in their power to render his residence agreeable, his person respected, and his office dignified.

His Excellency received them with the utmost politeness, felicitated them on the prospect of the public happiness, and returned them his thanks for their congratulations and assurances of respect.

O D E

Sung on the arrival of the
PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.
Tune "*God save &c.*".
*(Composed by Mr. L**.)*

HAIL thou auspicious day!
Far let America
Thy praise resound;
Joy to our native land!
Let ev'ry heart expand,
For WASHINGTON's at hand.
With glory crown'd!

Thrice blest Columbians hail!
Behold, before the gale,
Your CHIEF advance;
The matchless HERO's nigh!
Applaud HIM to the sky,
Who gave you liberty,
With gen'rous France.

Illustrious Warrior hail!
Oft' did thy sword prevail
Oe'r hosts of foes;
Come and fresh laurels claim,
Still dearer make thy name,
Long as immortal Fame
Her trumpet blows!

Thrice welcome to this shore,
Our leader now no more,
But ruler thou;
Oh truly good and great!
Long live to glad our state,
Where countless honors wait
To deck thy brow.

Far be the din of arms,
Henforth the olive's charms
Shall war preclude;
These shores a HEAD shall own,
Unsully'd by a throne,
Our much lov'd WASHINGTON,
The great, the good.

At this important crisis, happy is it for our country that she has such citizens as a WASHINGTON and an ADAMS, to guide her confederated councils—happy that they have the ability—and more happy that they have the solicitude to effect her prosperity, and to raise her to that rank in the grade of nations, to which nature intended her. And, if it has hitherto been impossible, to convince the world, that two Suns may shine in one and the same horizon—the fact NOW IS.

The sentiments contained in a late address to the Most Hon. Senate, approve themselves to the feelings of every friend to the United States. The pure spirit of FREEDOM, and NATIONLITY, which it breathes, indicates the warmest attachment to the Liberties of the people—and that System of Government, which only can secure those liberties.

The late King of Prussia was celebrated for his knowledge of men: If therefore, is was considered as a great compliment, when on the superscription of a letter to a Polish Nobleman, he wrote "*to be communicated to the ornament of Human Nature;*" how much greater must the compliment be considered, when in the direction of a letter to our President - General some years since, he wrote, "*From the oldest General in Europe, to the greatest General in the World?*"

There are a great many very *charitable* persons now employed in coining money for a publick currency. These gentlemen ask no other fee or reward, but the liberty of a free circulation for their Manufacture. Some of their copper coins, it is true, is without "*image* or *superscription*" or so badly executed, that it is difficult to determine what State we are indebted to for it. Others bear the stamp of powers, with whom we have no connection—still it is kind, *they say*, to increase the circulating medium.—It may be queried, Whether these "Copper Smiths are not doing us much evil," in making the publick pay nearly four shillings a pound, for the vilest trash that ever was palmed upon the world for money?

Thursday arrived here the schooner Columbia, P. FRENEAU, in 8 days from Charleston.—Came passenger, Dr. KING, lately from South America, with a collection of natural curiosities, particularly a male and female Ourang Outang, (or man of the woods) remarkable for its striking similitude to the human species.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE.

Extract of a letter from Havre de Grace, dated Jan. 29, 1789, to a gentleman in Boston.

"Our worthy friend *Thomas Jefferson* Esq. Ambassador of the United States of America, at the Court of France hath obtained from government to recal the prohibition on American Whale and Spermaceti Oil, imported into France in American ships. Thus all sorts of foreign Oils (the American only excepted) are prohibited, which surely is a very great favour granted by our government to the American Fishery."

This letter confirms the account of a bounty on wheat and flour, as mentioned some time since.

THE TABLET.

NUMBER IV.

"It is of importance that men at the helm of affairs should know how and when to touch the different springs of the human mind."

THE love of one's country, like other attachments, is an involuntary sentiment. It results more from habit than reflection; and may be denominated a passion rather than a principle. It can be produced in the minds of all men by education. Men never love their country as a matter of duty, merely because *it is their country*; but they are attached to it from feeling, because it coincides more with their prejudices, than any other country, they have seen. From this cause, a person can no more reason himself into a love of his country, than into a love of any other object. A luxurious man cannot love that, which interferes with his pleasures. An avaricious man cannot love that, which counteracts his interest. Of course, neither of these characters can have any affection for a government, which proceeds from the maxim, that wealth or dissipation are a publick injury. They will both however be quiet citizens while the government lets them alone. The first only wishes not to be disturbed in his pleasures; and the last to be allowed to pursue his business. The most profligate man in the world may love his country as well as the best man, provided the character of his country is accommodated to his taste and views. Any man, whose object is publick fame, and who believes he cannot acquire this, but by a strict attention to the publick good, will always be a patriot. Ardour of temper, controuled by a sound judgement, proves in such an instance, a safe substitute for a good heart.

From the preceding sketch, some important reflections may be produced. It will intimate to legislators that the plan of education should be moulded according to the spirit of the government. It proves likewise, that countries, whose political character and circumstances are different, should not adopt similar systems of education. But the most important idea it suggests, is, that a nation, composed of inhabitants, who are not generally natives of the country, should look for some other tie to secure the fidelity, and obtain the exertions of its citizens, besides patriotism. One of the best securities against insurrections, in a country of such diversified inhabitants is a national domestic debt. This binds most effectually the interest of monied men, in promoting the prosperity of the government; and is perhaps an equivalent for publick spirit. Patriotism, commonly so called, is not apt to be the virtue of just and liberal minds. That quality, which usually bears this name, very soon degenerates into a desire to support a particular party. There are however some individuals, who have such an elevation of soul, as to rise superiour to the influence of faction, and are patriots from principle. They never will depart from a rectitude of conduct, in any cause or country, they undertake to serve. This greatness of mind falls to the lot of few, and does not prevent the necessity of guarding against men of a different cast. Men, who bear the character of *men of the world*, must be managed some other way, than by appealing to their sense of publick duty, to induce them to promote the publick good. A discerning Legislator will soon determine, in what manner the human mind is to be wrought upon, to render it subservient to the views of government.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

LONDON, DECEMER 22.

WHILST the balance of affairs remains in suspence, the mind of the multitude are divided on the subject of war or peace. War with all the world, says an old English proverb, and peace with Spain. War, says the British seaman, who wishes to fill his pocket with spoil, for the honour of old England. War, says the arrogant London politician, that we may assert the glory of the flag. War, says the Antigallican, to smother our domestick feuds, and humble the pride and power of our natural and perfidious enemies, the French. Peace, says the merchant, who has got a surfeit of privateering, that we may ship goods in our own bottoms, save freight and insurance, and deal securely with all the world. Peace, says the humane timid, that we may avoid shedding our fellow-christian's blood, and spare our own. War, says the yellow admiral, and half-pay captain, that more vessels may be put in commission. War, says the fat provision-broker, and slaughter-butcher, that we may play the double game of victualing British fleets and garrisons, whilst we omit not sending rich cargoes of beef and butter to a certain latitude, where the enemy's privateers will be sure to find them. Thus are mankind divided; and though the welfare and honour of the kingdom be the pretext for their various wishes, personal ease, or an interest, which many prefer to it, are the ruling motives.

From the Analytical Review, or New Literary Journal, published in London, for Nov. 1788.

ART. XXII. *Remarks on the proposed plan of federal government, addressed to the citizens of the United States of America, and particularly to the people of Maryland.* By Aristides. Annapolis, printed by Frederick Green, printer to the state, small 8vo. 32 p. 1788.

"IN an important crisis, Aristides addresses his countrymen, particularly the citizens of Maryland, on the great subject of legislation and government. He recommends the Constitution proposed by the Convention, viz. an elective President, Senate, and an House of Representatives, by very sensible arguments, and a species of eloquence that flows from sincerity of intention.

"This treatise is written in a careless, and somewhat slovenly manner, with regard to stile and composition; but it contains a great deal of sound political observation.

"As the subject of the remarks is in the highest degree interesting, we shall take occasion here to add to the observations of our ingenious author one of our own, which we submit to the consideration of American politicians. After the independence of the United States of the Netherlands was recognized by the Spaniards in the twelve year's truce, 1609, the individual states began to pay very little regard to the decrees of the States General; and even particular towns and lordships seemed desirous of maintaining entire independence on the states of the province within which they were situated. The Dutch government, which had greatly relaxed, and was even threatened with dissolution, recovered its tone through the dangers with which the United Provinces were threatened by the war of thirty years in Germany, which was terminated by the peace of Westphalia. After this, dissentions prevailed uniformly among the Dutch, or were composed, according as they dreaded or were secured against their ambitious neighbours. But the American States have no neighbours by whom they can ever be in danger of being made a conquest. The points of similitude and dissimilitude between the American and Dutch provinces, furnish a curious subject of reflection and conjecture.

ABORIGINES OF AMERICA—

OF their bravery and address in war they have given us multiplied proofs. No people in the world have higher notions of military honour than the Indians. The fortitude, the calmness, and even exultation which they manifest while under the extremest torture, is in part owing to their savage insensibility, but more to their exalted ideas of military glory, and their rude notions of future happiness, which they believe they shall forfeit by the least manifestation of fear, or uneasiness, under their sufferings. They are sincere in their friendships, but bitter and determined in their resentments, and often pursue their enemies several hundred miles through the woods, surmounting every difficulty, in order to be revenged. In their publick councils they observe the greatest decorum. In the foremost rank sit the old men, who are the counsellors, then the warriors, and next the women and children. As they keep no records, it is the business of the women to notice every thing that passes, to imprint it on their memories, and tell it to their children. They are, in short, the records of the council; and with surprising exactness, preserve the stipulation of treaties entered into a hundred years back. Their kindness and hospitality is scarcely equalled by any civilized nation. Their politeness in conversation is even carried to excess, since it does not allow them to contradict any thing that is asserted in their presence. In short there appears to be much truth in Dr. *Franklin*'s observation, "We call them savages, because their manners differ from ours, which we think the perfection of civility; they think the same of theirs.

Morse's Geography.

NATIONAL MONITOR.——No. I.

Virtue exalteth a nation; but vice is a reproach to any people. SOLOMON.

'TIS from experience that we reason best"—And what is the result of this experience? Consult the pages of antiquity—the records of the times which were of old—those, that the inexorable hand of fate has not consigned to eternal oblivion—their faithful details bear uninterrupted testimony to the truth of the wise man's observation.——Where are the monuments of ancient grandeur—reared by the infidel hand of despotism? Where are the splendid displays of Assyrian pomp, in gardens and aqueducts? The spacious theatres, mausoleums, obelisks and fountains of *Rome* in her "meridian splendour?" Where, all the systems of government which were to render *immortal* the republicks of ancient *Greece*; of *Carthage* and her proud and successful rival? Time hath brushed them away—and vice hath scarcely left a vestige behind.

Let scepticism rack its invention to find out *other* causes for the decline of States and Empires, more congenial to its wishes, more soothing to its pride, and more accordant with its principles.—Happy are the people who read their *fate*, in their *character*; and by an humble acknowledgement of entire dependence on the Supreme Governour of the Universe, and a proper atention to a *publick acknowledgment* of his Providence—the practice of justice, moderation, and benevolence, establish the only solid and lasting basis of national glory and felicity.

PLAN
OF THE
GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.
A NATIONAL PAPER.

To be published at the SEAT *of the* FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, *and to comprise, as fully as possible, the following Objects, viz.*

I. EARLY and authentick Accounts of the PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS—its LAWS, ACTS, and RESOLUTIONS, communicated so as to form an *HISTORY of the TRANSACTIONS of the FEDERAL LEGISLATURE, under the NEW CONSTITUTION.*

II. IMPARTIAL SKETCHES of the DEBATES of CONGRESS.

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AT this important Crisis, the ideas that fill the mind, are pregnant with Events of the greatest magnitude—to strengthen and complete the UNION of the States—to extend and protect their COMMERCE, under *equal* Treaties yet to be formed—to explore and arrange the NATIONAL FUNDS—to restore and establish the PUBLICK CREDIT—and *ALL* under the auspices of an untried System of Government, will require the ENERGIES of the Patriots and Sages of our Country—*Hence the propriety of encreasing the Mediums of Knowledge and Information.*

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The Editor of this Publication is determined to leave no avenue of Information unexplored:—He solicits the assistance of Persons of leisure and abilities—which, united with his own assiduity, he flatters himself will render the Gazette of the United States not unworthy general encouragement—and is, with due respect, the publick's humble servant, *JOHN FENNO.*

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